AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

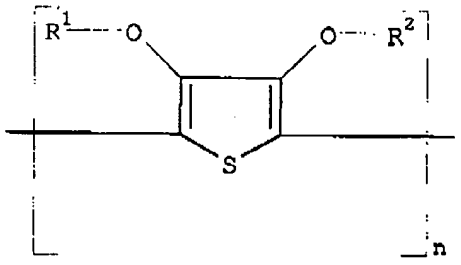
1. (Original) A process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

2. (Original) Process according to claim 1, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

3. (Original) Process according to claim 1, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

4. (Original) Process according to claim 3, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

5. (Original) Process according to claim 1, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

6. (Original) Process according to claim 1, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

7. (Original) Process according to claim 1, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

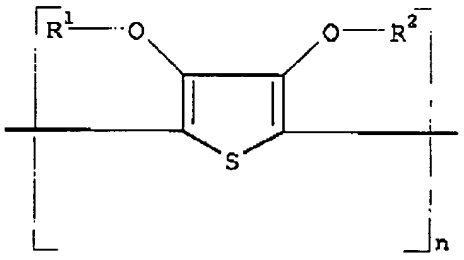
8. (Original) A layer configuration obtained by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process, wherein said layer configuration further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercapto-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with at least one electron accepting group.

9. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 8, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

10. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 8, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

11. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 10, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

12. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 8, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

13. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 8, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

14. (Original) Layer configuration according to claim 8, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

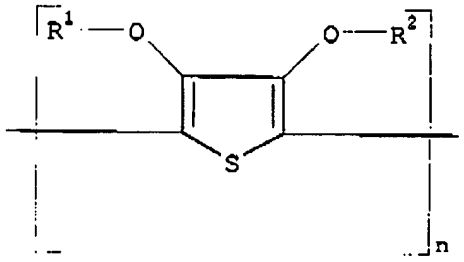
15. (Currently amended) A light emitting diode comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of[[:]] preparing said second layer by a photographic process, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

16. (Original) Light emitting diode according to claim 15, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

17. (Original) Light emitting diode according to claim 15, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

18. (Original) Light emitting diode according to claim 17, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

19. (Original) Light emitting diode according to claim 15, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

20. (Original) Light emitting diode according to claim 15, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

21. (Canceled)

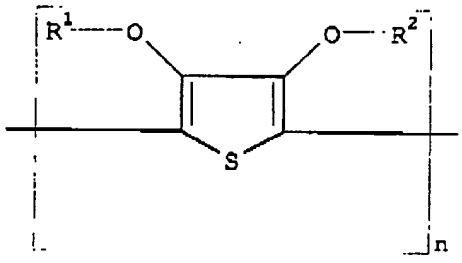
22. (Original) A photovoltaic device comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

23. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 22, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

24. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 22, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

25. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 24, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

26. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 22, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an

optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

27. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 22, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

28. (Original) Photovoltaic device according to claim 22, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

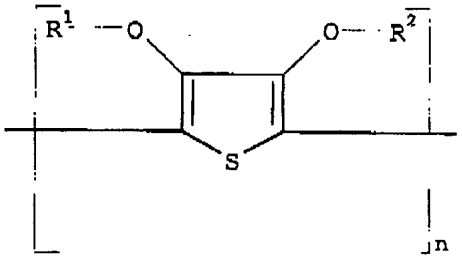
29. (Original) A transistor comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

30. (Original) Transistor according to claim 29, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

31. (Original) Transistor according to claim 29, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

32. (Original) Transistor according to claim 31, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

33. (Original) Transistor according to claim 29, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

34. (Original) Transistor according to claim 29, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

35. (Original) Transistor according to claim 29, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

36. (Currently amended) An electroluminescent device comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer ~~containing~~ comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of[[:]] preparing said second layer by a

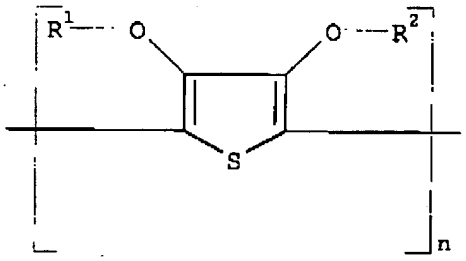
photographic process, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer upon said second layer comprising a silver pattern.

37. (Original) Electroluminescent device according to claim 36, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

38. (Original) Electroluminescent device according to claim 36, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

39. (Original) Electroluminescent device according to claim 38, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

40. (Original) Electroluminescent device according to claim 36, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally

substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

41. (Original) Electroluminescent device according to claim 36, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

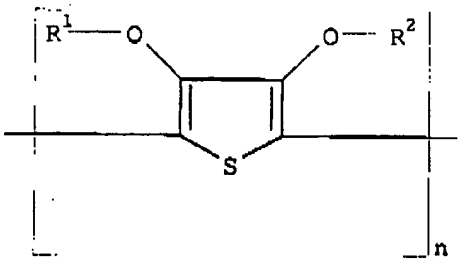
42. (Canceled)

43. (New) A light emitting diode comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

44. (New) Light emitting diode according to claim 43, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

45. (New) Light emitting diode according to claim 43, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

46. (New) Light emitting diode according to claim 43, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

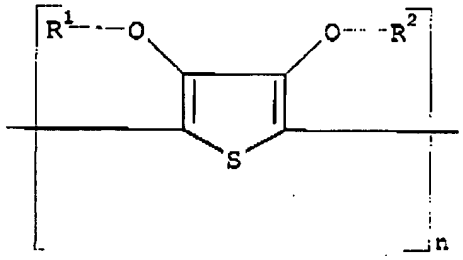
47. (New) Light emitting diode according to claim 43, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

48. (New) An electroluminescent device comprising a layer configuration prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer configuration on a support, said layer configuration comprising in any order at least a first layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer and a second layer consisting of a non-continuous layer of conductive silver, said process comprising the step of: preparing said second layer by a photographic process, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer of a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer on said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

49. (New) Electroluminescent device according to claim 48, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating a layer containing silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said silver halide-containing layer, and developing said exposed silver halide-containing layer to produce said second layer.

50. (New) Electroluminescent device according to claim 48, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

51. (New) Electroluminescent device according to claim 48, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

52. (New) Electroluminescent device according to claim 48, wherein said process further comprises coating said first layer prior to preparing said second layer by a photographic process.

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.